# WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, July 08, 2003

| Set Name side by side | Query | Hit Count | Set Name result set |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR* | | |
| L22 | L21 same (rplc or rp-lc or "reverse phase" or rphplc or rp-hplc) | 3 | L22 |
| L21 | (pentanediol or pentane-diol or hexanediol or hexane-diol or heptanediol or heptane-diol) | 24423 | L21 |
| L20 | L19 and diol$ | 30 | L20 |
| L19 | ads same silica$ same (pentane$ or hexane$ or heptane$) | 178 | L19 |
| L18 | L16 and (pentane$ or hexane$ or heptane$) | 6532 | L18 |
| L17 | L16 and (pentane$ or hexane $ or heptane$) | 10517 | L17 |
| L16 | L15 and silica | 10517 | L16 |
| L15 | ads | 57886 | L15 |
| L14 | "alkyl-diol silica" | 0 | L14 |
| L13 | L12 | 4 | L13 |
| L12 | L8 and secretagogue$ | 4 | L12 |
| L11 | L8 and (ghrelin$ or relin$ or hrelin$) | 0 | L11 |
| L10 | L8 and (ghrelin$ or relin$) | 0 | L10 |
| L9 | L8 and "gly ser ser" | 0 | L9 |
| L8 | (l4 or l5) and "LENGTH: 8" | 430 | L8 |
| L7 | (530/327) | 1849 | L7 |
| L6 | l3 and (l4 or l5) | 6 | L6 |
| L5 | (((530/328 )!.CCLS.) ) | 1671 | L5 |
| L4 | ((530/327 )!.CCLS. ) | 1379 | L4 |
| L3 | "gastrointestinal peptide" | 102 | L3 |
| L2 | "short gastrointestinal peptide" or sgip | 1 | L2 |
| L1 | "gly ser ser phe leu ser pro glu" | 0 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L27 | l25 same stabiliz$ same (protein or polypeptide or peptide) | 3 | L27 |
| L26 | L25 and (protein or polypeptide or peptide) same (purif$ or isolat$ or separat$) | 20 | L26 |
| L25 | (pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) same ("1,6" or "1,7" or "1,5" or "1, 5" or "1, 6" or "1, 7") same chromatography | 223 | L25 |
| L24 | L23 and (protein or peptide$ or polypeptide$ or antibod$ or enzym$) | 14 | L24 |
| L23 | (pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) same (rp or rp-lc or rp-hplc or rplc or rphplc or hplc or "reverse phase") | 45 | L23 |
| L22 | (pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) same (hplc or "reverse phase") | 38 | L22 |
| L21 | (pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) same chromatography | 323 | L21 |
| L20 | 5994511.pn. and (ph same buffer) | 1 | L20 |
| L19 | 5994511.pn. and (phame buffer) | 1 | L19 |
| L18 | 5994511.pn. and ph | 1 | L18 |
| L17 | 5994511.pn. and (methacrylate or acrylate) | 1 | L17 |
| L16 | 5994511.pn. and (msh or enkephalin or somatostatin or somatotropin) | 1 | L16 |
| L15 | 5994511.pn. and (l8 or l12 or l13) | 1 | L15 |
| L14 | 5994511.pn. and l10 | 0 | L14 |
| L13 | L12 same buffer | 9 | L13 |
| L12 | (diol$) same (rplc or rp-lc or rphplc or rp-hplc or "reverse phase") | 90 | L12 |
| L11 | (pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) same (rplc or rp-lc or rphplc or rp-hplc or "reverse phase") | 3 | L11 |
| L10 | (diol$ or pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) same (rplc or rp-lc or rphplc or rp-hplc or "reverse phase") | 93 | L10 |
| L9 | 5994511.pn. and (diol$ or pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$) | 0 | L9 |
| L8 | L6 and ("growth hormone" or gh or hgh or diol$ or pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$ or gha) | 63 | L8 |
| L7 | L6 same ("growth hormone" or gh or hgh or diol$ or pentanediol$ or hexanediol$ or heptanediol$ or gha) | 0 | L7 |
| L6 | styren$ same (rplc or rp-lc or rphplc or rp-hplc or "reverse phase") | 151 | L6 |
| L5 | bed and l1 | 1 | L5 |
| L4 | (styren$) and l1 | 0 | L4 |
| L3 | L2 | 1 | L3 |
| L2 | L1 and "growth hormone" | 1 | L2 |
| L1 | 6008041.pn. | 1 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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set hilight on
HILIGHT set on as ' '
?ds

Set     Items   Description
S1          2   (PURIF? OR SEPN OR SEPAR? OR ISOLAT?)(S)(PROTEIN? OR PEPTI-
             DE?)(S)CHROMAT? AND (HEXANEDIOL? OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR PENTANEDI-
             OL?)(S)(ELUT? OR BUFFER?)
S2          2   RD (unique items)
?t2/3 ab/1-2
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 345

 2/AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
(c) 2003 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

Dialog Acc No: 10239776  IFI Acc No: 2002-0183483  IFI Acc No: 2002-0047776
Document Type: C
METHOD FOR PURIFICATION OF MOLECULES USING UNBRANCHED TERMINAL ALKYLDIOLS
Inventors: Hauser Terry Allen (US); Hayenga Kirk James (US)
Assignee: Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual
Assignee Code: 68000
Publication (No,Date), Applic (No,Date):
US 20020183483 20021205 US 2001813093  20010319
Publication Kind:  A1
Priority Applic(No,Date): US 2001813093  20010319

Abstract: The current invention provides methods for molecule  purification
 by RP-LC and RP-HPLC that uses unbranched terminal alkyldiols as  eluting
solvents. In  particular, the present invention  purifies  molecules,
particularly  proteins  and  peptides , on reverse phase liquid
chromatography  columns using a  buffer  containing either 1,5
pentanediol , 1,6  hexanediol  or 1,7  heptanediol .


 2/AB/2     (Item 1 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI
(c) 2003  Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

014997819
WPI Acc No: 2003-058334/200305
XRAM Acc No: C03-014836
   Purification  of molecules, e.g.  proteins  and  peptides  in mixture,
  involves loading mixture into reverse phase liquid  chromatographic
  column and eluting molecule from column with buffer containing a specific
  diol
Patent Assignee: HAUSER T A (HAUS-I); HAYENGA K J (HAYE-I); AKZO NOBEL NV
  (ALKU  )
Inventor: HAUSER T A; HAYENGA K J
Number of Countries: 090  Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
Patent No     Kind   Date     Applicat No    Kind   Date      Week
WO 200274791   A1  20020926  WO 2002EP3021   A   20020314  200305  B
US 20020183483  A1  20021205  US 2001813093   A   20010319  200305

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001813093 A 20010319
Patent Details:
Patent No  Kind Lan Pg   Main IPC    Filing Notes
WO 200274791  A1 E  53 C07K-001/20
   Designated States (National): AE AG AL AU BA BB BG BR BZ CA CN CO CR CU
   CZ DM DZ EC EE GD GE HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MA MG MK
   MN MX MZ NO NZ PH PL RO RU SG SI SK SL TR TT UA US UZ VN YU ZA
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
US 20020183483 A1 C07K-014/61

Abstract (Basic): WO 200274791 A1
Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Purification of a molecule in a mixture involves loading the mixture into a reverse phase liquid chromatographic column and eluting the molecule from the column with the buffer containing a diol chosen from 1,5- pentanediol , 1,6- hexanediol and 1,7- heptanediol .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Purification of a molecule in a mixture involves loading the mixture into a reverse phase liquid chromatographic column and eluting the molecule from the column with the buffer containing a diol chosen from 1,5- pentanediol , 1,6- hexanediol and 1,7- heptanediol . The molecule is a polypeptide which is human growth hormone or growth hormone antagonist, or a peptide chosen from alpha-MSH, encephalin, somatostatin and somatotropin. The reverse phase liquid chromatographic column is a high performance liquid chromatographic column including a polymeric resin which is styrene divinyl benzene or methacrylate or acrylic.

USE - For purifying molecules, particularly proteins which are human growth hormone or growth hormone antagonist, and peptides chosen from alpha-MSH, encephalin, somatostatin and somatotropin (claimed), and organic molecule, with unbranched terminal alkyldiols. Other peptides for purification include atrial natriuretic peptides, basic fibroblast inhibitory peptides, bradykinins, and corticolrophin inhibiting peptides. Other proteins include blood clotting factors, factor VIII, relaxin, insulin-like growth factors, interferons, tPA, antibodies, surface antigens for viral vaccines, animal growth factors derived from e.g. porcine, bovine or ovine sources, insulin, erythropoietin, granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor, IGF-2, interleukins and other cytokine, soluble receptors, soluble selectins, heregulin, vascular endothelial growth factor, keratinocyte growth factor, tumor necrosis factor transforming growth factors and thrombopoietin, etc.

ADVANTAGE - High purification of molecule is enabled with less toxic, cheaper and less denaturing unbranched terminal alkyldiol.

pp; 53 DwgNo 0/28

?ds

| Set | Items | Description |
|---|---|---|
| S1 | 2 | (PURIF? OR SEPN OR SEPAR? OR ISOLAT?)(S)(PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE?)(S)CHROMAT? AND (HEXANEDIOL? OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR PENTANEDIOL?)(S)(ELUT? OR BUFFER?) |
| S2 | 2 | RD (unique items) |
| S3 | 19 | (PURIF? OR SEPN OR SEPAR? OR ISOLAT?)(S)(PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE?)(S)CHROMATO? AND (ALKYLDIOL? OR ALKYL(W)DIOL?)(S)(ELUT? OR BUFFER?) |
| S4 | 5 | RD (unique items) |
| S5 | 4 | S4 NOT S2 |

?t5/3 ab/1-4
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 345

5/AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


10706837 97056178 PMID: 8900518
Direct injection of large volumes of plasma in a column-switching system for the analysis of local anaesthetics. II. Determination of bupivacaine in human plasma with an alkyldiol silica precolumn.

Yu Z; Westerlund D
Analytical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Uppsala University Biomedical Centre, Sweden.
Journal of chromatography. A (NETHERLANDS) Feb 19 1996, 725 (1) p149-55, Journal Code: 9318488
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

A column-switching high-performance liquid chromatographic system was applied for the determination of bupivacaine in plasma. A 500-microliter plasma sample was directly introduced onto a C18- alkyl - diol silica (ADS) precolumn separating analytes from proteins and polar endogenous compounds. The fraction containing bupivacaine and ropivacaine (internal standard) was back-flushed and transferred to a conventional reversed-phase column (Kromasil C18) for final separation . A single ADS precolumn could withstand more than 50 ml of plasma injections without changing analytical performance. Quantitative studies showed a broad range of linearity (0.033-3.31 micrograms/ml) and high recovery (95-99.9%) with coefficients of variation less than 3.1%. The advantages of the ADS material are its high capability of sample clean-up, due to rapid elution of plasma proteins and endogenous compounds to waste, and its ability to elicit a stable baseline. As a result, UV detection could be performed at 210 nm and clean chromatograms with baseline separation for desired peaks were obtained within 15 min. The detection limit of this system was 10 ng/ml defined by a signal-to-noise ratio of 3:1. The concentration of bupivacaine in patients determined by this method agreed well with the values obtained from an alternative method, making the technique applicable for pharmacokinetic studies in humans.

5/AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)


09694310 21486730 PMID: 11600302
Direct LC analysis of five benzodiazepines in human urine and plasma using an ADS restricted access extraction column.
Mullett W M; Pawliszyn J
Chemistry Department, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont., N2L 3G1, Canada.
Journal of pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis (England) Dec 2001, 26 (5-6) p899-908, ISSN 0731-7085 Journal Code: 8309336
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

An alkyl - diol - silica (ADS) precolumn was used for the direct and on-line extraction of several benzodiazepines from serum and urine. The protein component of the biological sample was flushed through the ADS column, while simultaneously extracting the benzodiazepine compounds in the pores of the ADS stationary phase. The role of hydrophobic interactions in the extraction mechanism was confirmed. Column switching was employed to elute the extracted analytes from the ADS column into a high-performance liquid chromatography reverse-phase C18 column for the isocratic separation and UV detection of the benzodiazepines. Sample preconcentration via large volume injections was possible, improving the limits of detection. The calculated clonazepam, oxazepam, temazepam, nordazepam and diazepam detection limits were 38.8, 24.2, 31.7, 31.3, 45.0 ng/ml in serum, respectively, and 48.4, 24.5, 31.7, 33.1, 52.9 ng/ml for urine, respectively. The method was linear over the range of 50-10000 ng/ml in both matrices with an average linear coefficient (R(2)) value of 0.9918.

The injection repeatability and intra-assay precision of the method were evaluated over ten injections, resulting in a percent relative standard deviation <5%. The ADS extraction column was robust, providing many direct injections of biological fluids for the extraction and subsequent determination of benzodiazepines.

5/AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


14071838 BIOSIS NO.: 200300065867
Column-switching high-performance liquid chromatographic analysis of carbamazepine and its principal metabolite in human plasma with direct sample injection using an alkyl-diol silica (ADS) precolumn.
AUTHOR: Brunetto M R(a); Obando M A; Fernandez A; Gallignani M; Burguera J L; Burguera M
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)IVAIQUIM (Venezuelan Andean Institute for Chemical Research), Faculty of Science, University of Los Andes, PO Box 3, Merida, 5101-A, Venezuela**Venezuela E-Mail: brunetto@ciens.ula.ve
JOURNAL: Talanta 58 (3):p535-542 12 September 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0039-9140
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the on-line coupling of solid-phase extraction, based on a restricted-access support with high-performance reverse phase chromatography for the analysis of carbamazepine (CBZ) and carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide (CBZ-E) in human plasma samples is described. A precolumn packed with 25 mum C18 alkyl - diol support is used for direct plasma injection. Using column-switching techniques, the analytes were enriched on the precolumn by a 5 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7) with 2% of methanol solution at a flow-rate of 0.8 ml min-1, while proteins and endogenous hydrophilic substances in plasma were washed off to waste. The enriched analytes were then back-flushed onto the analytical C18 column, separated by a mixture of 10 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7) acetonitrile (70:30 v/v) solution at a flow-rate of 1.0 ml min-1 and detected by the ultraviolet absorbance set at 212 and 285 nm and without transfer loss. Linear calibration graphs were obtained for sample injection volumes of 50 (0.2-4.0 of mug of CBZ ml-1 and 0.1-5.0 mug of CBZ-E ml-1, respectively), and 20 mul (5.0-20.0 mug of CBZ ml-1); in either case the r-value was > 0.9963. Recoveries from spiked plasma samples were quantitative for both analytes and the coefficients of variation were below 3.83%. The lowest samples concentrations that can be quantified with acceptable accuracy and precision was 0.2 mug CBZ ml-1 and 0.1 mug CBZ-E ml-1 when a sample volume of 50 mul was injected. Concentrations of 0.08 and 0.05 mug ml-1 of CBZ and CBZ-E were considered the limit of detection for a signal-to-noise ratio of 3. Furthermore, the developed column-switching method was successfully applied to the determination of CBZ and CBZ-E in plasma samples of patients submitted to CBZ therapy.
2002

5/AB/4 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE


04287414 EMBASE No: 1990169970
Aligned fiber columns for size-exclusion chromatography

Czok M.; Guiochon G.
Division of Analytical Chemistry, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6120 United States
Journal of Chromatography ( J. CHROMATOGR. ) (Netherlands) 1990, 506/- (303-317)
CODEN: JOCRA ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

STC 7/3.

Chromatographic columns are being developed that contain, instead of porous particles as in classical packed columns, bundles of aligned porous silica fibers of claimed diameter 18 mum and average pore size 270 Angstrom. From these properties, the material is comparable to conventional silica particles as a stationary phase for high-performance liquid chromatography . However, as fibers can be packed much more densely than spherical particles, the interstitial volume of the packing is significantly lower, while the pore volume can be higher. This combination of geometrical properties is important for size-exclusion chromatography . The performance of a prototype Aligned Fiber Column was tested by measuring the elution times and band broadening of polystyrene molecular weight standards with methylene chloride as the eluent. The results were compared to those found for columns packed with 10- or 3-mum silica particles. In view of possible applications for the separation of biopolymers, the surface of the column was modified by grafting alkyl diol groups in an in situ silanization process. The results obtained with several different proteins show a very low residual activity of the surface (only strongly basic proteins are retained), a slight decrease in the pore volume and pore diameters, with little change in the porosity ratio. As this was the first attempt at in situ diol bonding of any silica material, some polymerization of the silane occurred, seriously decreasing the efficiency of the column.
?

Reverse Phase

Connecting via Winsock to Dialog

Logging in to Dialog

Trying 31060000009999...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES
PLEASE LOGON:
********
ENTER PASSWORD:
********
Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 02.16.02D

Last logoff: 03jul03 08:15:05
Logon file405 07jul03 11:27:43
*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***
***
--File 654 - US published applications from March 15, 2001 to the present are now online. Please see HELP NEWS 654 for details.

***
--File 581 - The 2003 annual reload of Population Demographics is complete. Please see Help News581 for details.

***
--File 156 - The 2003 annual reload of ToxFile is complete. Please see HELP NEWS156 for details.

***
--File 990 - NewsRoom now contains February 2003 to current records.
File 992 - NewsRoom 2003 archive has been newly created and contains records from January 2003. The oldest months's records roll out of File 990 and into File 992 on the first weekend of each month.
To search all 2003 records BEGIN 990, 992, or B NEWS2003, a new OneSearch category.
***
--Connect Time joins DialUnits as pricing options on Dialog.
See HELP CONNECT for information.
***
***
--SourceOne patents are now delivered to your email inbox as PDF replacing TIFF delivery. See HELP SOURCE1 for more information.
***
--Important news for public and academic libraries. See HELP LIBRARY for more information.
***
--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
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***
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***Dialog NewsRoom - 2003 Archive (File 992)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Czech Republic (File 680)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Hungary (File 681)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Poland (File 682)
***
UPDATING RESUMED

***
RELOADED
***Population Demographics -(File 581)
***CLAIMS Citation (Files 220-222)

REMOVED
***

>>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
>>> of new databases, price changes, etc. <<<
****
* * * * See HELP NEWS 225 for information on new search prefixes
and display codes

*** ***

SYSTEM:HOME
Cost is in DialUnits
Menu System II: D2 version 1.7.9 term=ASCII
*** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

Information:
1. Announcements (new files, reloads, etc.)
2. Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
3. Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
4. Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars, etc.)
5. Product Descriptions

Connections:
6. DIALOG(R) Document Delivery
7. Data Star(R)



/H = Help /L = Logoff /NOMENU = Command Mode

Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online
service. Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a database
(e.g., B1 for ERIC).
? b 410

07jul03 11:27:44 User268147 Session D103.1
$0.00 0.156 DialUnits FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost this search
$0.00 Estimated total session cost 0.156 DialUnits

File 410:Chronolog(R) 1981-2003/Aug
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corporation

Set Items Description
--- ----- ----------
? set hi %%%;set hi %%%
HILIGHT set on as "
HILIGHT set on as "
? b 5, 34
07jul03 11:27:51 User268147 Session D103.2
$0.00 0.073 DialUnits File410
$0.00 Estimated cost File410
$0.01 TELNET
$0.01 Estimated cost this search

```
   $0.01  Estimated total session cost  0.229 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File  5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Jun W5
      (c) 2003 BIOSIS
  File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W5
      (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info

     Set  Items  Description
     ---  ----  ---------
? s "reverse phase" and chromatography
          32  REVERSE PHASE
      519206  CHROMATOGRAPHY
     S1     29  "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
? s "reverse phase liquid"
     S2      0  "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID"
? s "reverse phase"
     S3     32  "REVERSE PHASE"
? s rplc or rp-lc or "rp lc"
         630  RPLC
          26  RP-LC
           0  RP LC
     S4    656  RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC"
? s rphplc or rp-hplc or "rp hplc"
         201  RPHPLC
         582  RP-HPLC
          16  RP HPLC
     S5    796  RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC"
? ds

Set    Items  Description
S1        29  "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
S2         0  "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID"
S3        32  "REVERSE PHASE"
S4       656  RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC"
S5       796  RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC"
? s s3 or s4 or s5
          32  S3
         656  S4
         796  S5
     S6  1474  S3 OR S4 OR S5
? s hgh or gha or "human growth hormone" or "human gh" or "growth hormone anagonist" or gha
        4648  HGH
         195  GHA
         901  HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE
           8  HUMAN GH
           0  GROWTH HORMONE ANAGONIST
         195  GHA
     S7  5289  HGH OR GHA OR "HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE" OR "HUMAN GH" OR
               "GROWTH HORMONE ANAGONIST" OR GHA
? s "1,5 pentanediol" or "1,5 pentane-diol" or "1, 5 pentanediol" or "1, 5 pentane-diol"
           1  1,5 PENTANEDIOL
           0  1,5 PENTANE-DIOL
           0  1, 5 PENTANEDIOL
           0  1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL
     S8    1  "1,5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE-DIOL" OR "1, 5
               PENTANEDIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL"
? s "1, 5 pentane diol" or "1,5 pentane diol"
           0  1, 5 PENTANE DIOL
           0  1,5 PENTANE DIOL
     S9    0  "1, 5 PENTANE DIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE DIOL"
? s "1,6 hexanediol" or "1,6 hexane diol" or "1,6 hexane-diol" or "1, 6 hexanediol" or "1, 6 hexane-diol"
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```
        0 1,6 HEXANEDIOL
        0 1,6 HEXANE DIOL
        0 1,6 HEXANE-DIOL
        0 1, 6 HEXANEDIOL
        0 1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL
   S10    0 "1,6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE DIOL" OR "1,6
          HEXANE-DIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL"
? s "1,7 heptanediol" or "1,7 heptane diol" or "1, 7 heptanediol" or "1, 7 heptane diol"
        0 1,7 HEPTANEDIOL
        0 1,7 HEPTANE DIOL
        0 1, 7 HEPTANEDIOL
        0 1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL
   S11    0 "1,7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1,7 HEPTANE DIOL" OR "1, 7
          HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL"
? ds

Set   Items  Description
S1      29  "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
S2       0  "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID"
S3      32  "REVERSE PHASE"
S4     656  RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC"
S5     796  RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC"
S6    1474  S3 OR S4 OR S5
S7    5289  HGH OR GHA OR "HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE" OR "HUMAN GH" OR "GRO-
       WTH HORMONE ANAGONIST" OR GHA
S8       1  "1,5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE-DIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANEDI-
       OL" OR "1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL"
S9       0  "1, 5 PENTANE DIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE DIOL"
S10      0  "1,6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE DIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE-DIOL"
       OR "1, 6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL"
S11      0  "1,7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1,7 HEPTANE DIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANEDI-
       OL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL"
? s pentanediol? or "pentane diol" or hexanediol? or "hexane diol" or heptanediol? or "heptane diol"
      578 PENTANEDIOL?
        1 PENTANE DIOL
      679 HEXANEDIOL?
        1 HEXANE DIOL
       64 HEPTANEDIOL?
        0 HEPTANE DIOL
   S12 1257 PENTANEDIOL? OR "PENTANE DIOL" OR HEXANEDIOL? OR "HEXANE
          DIOL" OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR "HEPTANE DIOL"
? s enkephalin? or somatostatin? or somatotropin?
    28683 ENKEPHALIN?
    44120 SOMATOSTATIN?
     8060 SOMATOTROPIN?
   S13 78461 ENKEPHALIN? OR SOMATOSTATIN? OR SOMATOTROPIN?
? ds

Set   Items  Description
S1      29  "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
S2       0  "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID"
S3      32  "REVERSE PHASE"
S4     656  RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC"
S5     796  RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC"
S6    1474  S3 OR S4 OR S5
S7    5289  HGH OR GHA OR "HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE" OR "HUMAN GH" OR "GRO-
       WTH HORMONE ANAGONIST" OR GHA
S8       1  "1,5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE-DIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANEDI-
       OL" OR "1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL"
S9       0  "1, 5 PENTANE DIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE DIOL"
S10      0  "1,6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE DIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE-DIOL"
       OR "1, 6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL"
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S11       0  "1,7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1,7 HEPTANE DIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANEDI-
          OL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL"
S12    1257  PENTANEDIOL? OR "PENTANE DIOL" OR HEXANEDIOL? OR "HEXANE D-
          IOL" OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR "HEPTANE DIOL"
S13   78461  ENKEPHALIN? OR SOMATOSTATIN? OR SOMATOTROPIN?
? s s7 or s13
         5289 S7
        78461 S13
   S14  83407  S7 OR S13
? ds

Set    Items  Description
S1        29  "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
S2         0  "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID"
S3        32  "REVERSE PHASE"
S4       656  RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC"
S5       796  RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC"
S6      1474  S3 OR S4 OR S5
S7      5289  HGH OR GHA OR "HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE" OR "HUMAN GH" OR "GRO-
          WTH HORMONE ANAGONIST" OR GHA
S8         1  "1,5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE-DIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANEDI-
          OL" OR "1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL"
S9         0  "1, 5 PENTANE DIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE DIOL"
S10        0  "1,6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE DIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE-DIOL"
          OR "1, 6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL"
S11        0  "1,7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1,7 HEPTANE DIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANEDI-
          OL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL"
S12     1257  PENTANEDIOL? OR "PENTANE DIOL" OR HEXANEDIOL? OR "HEXANE D-
          IOL" OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR "HEPTANE DIOL"
S13    78461  ENKEPHALIN? OR SOMATOSTATIN? OR SOMATOTROPIN?
S14    83407  S7 OR S13
? s s6 and s14
         1474 S6
        83407 S14
   S15     11  S6 AND S14
? s s6 and s12
         1474 S6
         1257 S12
   S16      0  S6 AND S12
? s s12 and chromatography?
         1257 S12
       519249 CHROMATOGRAPHY?
   S17     89  S12 AND CHROMATOGRAPHY?
? s s17 and s14
          89 S17
        83407 S14
   S18      0  S17 AND S14
? s s17 and (protein? or peptide? or polypeptide?)
Processing
          89 S17
      2765504 PROTEIN?
       544559 PEPTIDE?
       163589 POLYPEPTIDE?
   S19     16  S17 AND (PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE? OR POLYPEPTIDE?)
? s py<=2001
Processing
Processing
Processing
   S2023817834  PY<=2001
? s s19 and s20
          16 S19
     23817834 S20
```

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   S21     16  S19 AND S20
? s ss s17 and (purify? or purifying? or purification? or separate? or separation? or separating? or isolate? or isolation?)
          0  SS S17
      12724  PURIFY?
       4709  PURIFYING?
     235878  PURIFICATION?
     451517  SEPARATE?
     283167  SEPARATION?
      27756  SEPARATING?
    1037118  ISOLATE?
     251179  ISOLATION?
   S22      0  SS S17 AND (PURIFY? OR PURIFYING? OR PURIFICATION? OR
            SEPARATE? OR SEPARATION? OR SEPARATING? OR ISOLATE? OR
            ISOLATION?)
? s s17 and (purify? or purifying? or purification? or separate? or separation? or separating? or isolate? or isolation?)
         89  S17
      12724  PURIFY?
       4709  PURIFYING?
     235878  PURIFICATION?
     451517  SEPARATE?
     283167  SEPARATION?
      27756  SEPARATING?
    1037118  ISOLATE?
     251179  ISOLATION?
   S23     41  S17 AND (PURIFY? OR PURIFYING? OR PURIFICATION? OR
            SEPARATE? OR SEPARATION? OR SEPARATING? OR ISOLATE? OR
            ISOLATION?)
? ds

Set    Items  Description
S1        29  "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
S2         0  "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID"
S3        32  "REVERSE PHASE"
S4       656  RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC"
S5       796  RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC"
S6      1474  S3 OR S4 OR S5
S7      5289  HGH OR GHA OR "HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE" OR "HUMAN GH" OR "GRO-
        WTH HORMONE ANAGONIST" OR GHA
S8         1  "1,5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE-DIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANEDI-
        OL" OR "1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL"
S9         0  "1, 5 PENTANE DIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE DIOL"
S10        0  "1,6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE DIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE-DIOL"
        OR "1, 6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL"
S11        0  "1,7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1,7 HEPTANE DIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANEDI-
        OL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL"
S12     1257  PENTANEDIOL? OR "PENTANE DIOL" OR HEXANEDIOL? OR "HEXANE D-
        IOL" OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR "HEPTANE DIOL"
S13    78461  ENKEPHALIN? OR SOMATOSTATIN? OR SOMATOTROPIN?
S14    83407  S7 OR S13
S15       11  S6 AND S14
S16        0  S6 AND S12
S17       89  S12 AND CHROMATOGRAPHY?
S18        0  S17 AND S14
S19       16  S17 AND (PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE? OR POLYPEPTIDE?)
S20 23817834  PY<=2001
S21       16  S19 AND S20
S22        0  SS S17 AND (PURIFY? OR PURIFYING? OR PURIFICATION? OR SEPA-
        RATE? OR SEPARATION? OR SEPARATING? OR ISOLATE? OR ISOLATION?)
S23       41  S17 AND (PURIFY? OR PURIFYING? OR PURIFICATION? OR SEPARAT-
        E? OR SEPARATION? OR SEPARATING? OR ISOLATE? OR ISOLATION?)
? s s20 and s23
    23817834  S20
```

41 S23
S24 39 S20 AND S23
? s s24 or s21
39 S24
16 S21
S25 47 S24 OR S21
? type s25/full/all

25/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


13392961 BIOSIS NO.: 200200021782
Stereospecific synthesis of oligonucleotides containing crotonaldehyde adducts of deoxyguanosine.
AUTHOR: Nechev Lubomir V; Kozekov Ivan; Harris Constance M; Harris Thomas M (a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Chemistry and Center in Molecular Toxicology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, 37235**USA E-Mail: harristm@toxicology.mc.vanderbilt.edu
JOURNAL: Chemical Research in Toxicology 14 (11):p1506-1512 November, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0893-228X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Crotonaldehyde reacts with DNA to form two diastereomeric 1,N2 cyclic adducts of deoxyguanosine. A synthesis of the two diastereomeric deoxynucleosides has been achieved by reaction of mixed diastereomers of 4-amino-1,2-pentanediol with 2-fluoro-O6-(trimethylsilylethyl)-deoxyinosine. The resulting N2-(1-methyl-3,4-dihydroxybutyl)-deoxyguanosine was treated with NaIO4, cleaving the vicinal diol to the aldehyde. Spontaneous cyclization gave the two diastereomers of the crotonaldehyde-adducted nucleoside that were readily separated by HPLC. The absolute configurations were assigned by an enantiospecific synthesis of one diastereomer from (S)-3-aminobutanoic acid. The synthetic strategy has been extended to preparation of a site-specifically adducted oligonucleotide by reaction of the mixed diastereomers of 4-amino-1,2-pentanediol with an 8-mer oligonucleotide containing 2-fluoro-O6-(trimethylsilylethyl)-deoxyinosine. The diastereomeric oligonucleotides were separated by HPLC and absolute configurations of the adducts were established by enzymatic digestion to the adducted nucleosides.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 4170-30-3: CROTONALDEHYDE; 961-07-9: DEOXYGUANOSINE; 7790-28-5: SODIUM PERIODATE
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Toxicology
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: S)-3-aminobutanoic acid; 2-fluoro-)-6-(trimethylsilylethyl)-deoxyinosine; 4-amino-1,2-pentanediol; DNA; N-2-(1-methyl-3,4-dihydroxybutyl)-deoxyguanosine; crotonaldehyde--genotoxicity, mutagen; deoxyguanosine--crotonaldehyde adducts; oligonucleotides--stereospecific synthesis; sodium periodate
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: HPLC {high performance liquid chromatography} --liquid chromatography, separation method; enantiospecific synthesis--synthetic method; enzymatic digestion--cell disruption, isolation method

CONCEPT CODES:
03502 Genetics and Cytogenetics-General
10062 Biochemical Studies-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
22501 Toxicology-General; Methods and Experimental

25/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


12558210 BIOSIS NO.: 200000311712
Novel 1,N6-etheno-2'-deoxyadenosine adducts from lipid peroxidation products.
AUTHOR: Carvalho Valdemir M; Asahara Flavio; Di Mascio Paolo; Campos Ivan P de Arrud; Cadet Jean; Medeiros Marisa H G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Departamento de Bioquimica, Instituto de Quimica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, CEP 05513-970, Sao Paulo**Brazil
JOURNAL: Chemical Research in Toxicology 13 (5):p397-405 May, 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0893-228X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: trans,trans-2,4-Decadienal (DDE) is a widespread alpha,beta-unsaturated aldehyde found, for example, in food, water, and environmental pollutants. DDE is also endogenously generated as a breakdown product of lipid peroxidation in cell membranes. In the work presented here, the reaction of DDE with 2'-deoxyadenosine (dAdo) was investigated in an effort to assess its possible DNA damage potential. Besides 1,N6-etheno-2'-deoxyadenosine and two products, namely, 1-(3-(2-deoxy-beta-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)-3H-imidazo(2,1-i)purin-7-yl) -1,2,3-octanetriol (adduct I) and 1-(3-(2-deoxy-beta-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)-3H-imidazo(2,1-i)purin-7-yl) -1,2-heptanediol (adduct II), previously described by our group, two novel etheno adducts were identified. Thus, 1-(3-(2-deoxy-beta-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)-3H-imidazo(2,1-i)purin-7-yl) -1-hexanol (adduct III) and 1-(3-(2-deoxy-beta-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)-3H-imidazo(2,1-i)purin-7-yl) -2,3-epoxy-1-octanol (adduct IV) were isolated by reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography and characterized on the basis of extensive spectroscopic measurements. The formation of the adducts is likely to involve initial DDE oxidation followed by generation of reactive intermediates such as diepoxides, epoxides, and/or hydroperoxides. The subsequent reaction of the latter oxidation products with dAdo will give rise to the four described adducts. We also demonstrated here that upon oxidation, DDE reacts with calf thymus DNA, producing the four dAdo adducts. Interestingly, two of them are the expected products arising from the reaction of dAdo with 4-hydroxy-trans-2-nonenal (HNE) and trans-2-octenal, two other important breakdown lipid peroxidation products. The reactivity of DDE with DNA is lower than that of the latter aldehydes. However, DDE produced a wider variety of adducts. The characterization of the different DNA-etheno adducts and the determination of the mechanism of formation are of great importance for a better understanding of the deleterious biological effects associated with this class of compounds.

Obvious?

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Toxicology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Bovidae--Artiodactyla, Mammalia, Vertebrata,

Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: cow (Bovidae)
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Artiodactyls; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: 1,N-6-etheno-2'-deoxyadenosine; 1,N-6-etheno-2'-deoxyadenosine adduct; 4-hydroxy-trans-2-nonenal; DNA ; DNA-etheno adduct; trans,trans-2,4-decadienal--flavoring, pollutant
CONCEPT CODES:
22501 Toxicology-General; Methods and Experimental
03506 Genetics and Cytogenetics-Animal
10060 Biochemical Studies-General
10506 Biophysics-Molecular Properties and Macromolecules
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
85715 Bovidae

25/9/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


12254627 BIOSIS NO.: 200000008129
A rapid method for direct determination of levulinic acid in soy sauce.
AUTHOR: Wang Mei-Ling; Lin Hsiu-Jung; Lee Min-Hsiung; Choong Youk-Meng(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Food Sanitation, Ta-Jen Institute of Technology, 20, Wei-Shin Rd., Pintung Hsien**Taiwan
JOURNAL: Journal of Food and Drug Analysis 7 (2):p143-152 June, 1999
ISSN: 1021-9498
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Chinese; English

ABSTRACT: A simple and rapid method was developed to determine the levulinic acid level in soy sauce using megapore polar column (CP-Wax, 30 m X 0.53 mm) with splitless direct injection gas chromatography. Direct quantitative analysis of levulinic acid in soy sauce was carried out without any sample pretreatment procedure. A water-soluble compound, 1,6-hexanediol was used as the internal standard. The detection limit for levulinic acid was 10 mug/mL. Recoveries from soy sauce and pickled condiment liquid were performed by spiking 2.5, 5.0, or 10.0 mg to 1 mL of test samples and were found to be at the range of 98-103% with coefficients of variation less than 6.3%. Fourty-six food samples including animal and vegetable protein hydrolysate, pickle condiment liquid, and soy sauce were analyzed using the proposed method. Levulinic acid contents in pickled condiment liquid were found to be 2.1-4.7 mg/mL and in soy sauce were 7.8-24.5 mg/mL, which were higher than CNS regulated level (1.0 mg/mL), in dicating commercial pickles and soy sauce might be adulterated with vegetable protein hydrolysate. These results were inconsistent with the labeling of "100% fermented soy sauce" on the packages.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 123-76-2: LEVULINIC ACID
DESCRIPTORS: .
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Foods; Methods and Techniques
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: levulinic acid
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: gas chromatography
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: soy sauce
CONCEPT CODES:
13530 Food Technology-Evaluations of Physical and Chemical Properties (1970- )
10050 Biochemical Methods-General
10504 Biophysics-General Biophysical Techniques

11334295 BIOSIS NO.: 199800115627
Synthesis of thioredoxin partial sequences on 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDODA)-cross-linked polystyrene resin.
AUTHOR: Varkey Jaya T; Pillai V N Rajasekharan(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Sch. Chem. Sci., Mahatma Gandhi Univ., Priyadarshini Hills PO, Kottayam 686 560 Kerala**India
JOURNAL: Journal of Peptide Research 51 (1):p49-54 Jan., 1998
ISSN: 1397-002X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The continued and rapid discoveries of new peptides with interesting biological functions have created an unprecedented demand for the chemical synthesis of peptides required for structure-function correlations. Several strategic improvements have been suggested and tested to meet the demand for peptides in high purity and quantity. This article describes the synthesis of three partial sequences of thioredoxin, a naturally occurring sulfur-reducing protein containing 108 amino acid residues, on a newly developed flexible, cross-linked polystyrene support (2% polystyrene cross-linked with 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate) using the standard solid-phase methodology. The protected peptides were cleaved from the polymeric support by trifluoroacetic acid and purified by chromatography. The free peptides were shown to be homogeneous by high-performance liquid chromatography and were characterized by amino acid analysis and circular dichroism. The circular dichroism measurement revealed that the peptides possess a helical conformation. From the yield and purity of the peptides obtained, it was inferred that the favorable swelling and solvation characteristics of the support facilitated effective synthesis.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 9003-53-6: POLYSTYRENE
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: thioredoxin--partial sequence, synthesis; 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate-cross-linked polystyrene resin
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: solid phase peptide synthesis--synthetic method
CONCEPT CODES:
10050 Biochemical Methods-General
10060 Biochemical Studies-General
10502 Biophysics-General Biophysical Studies

25/9/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


10895609 BIOSIS NO.: 199799516754
Purification and characterization of lactate dehydrogenase from Varanus liver.
AUTHOR: Javed Masood H(a); Azimuddin Syed M I; Hussain Abida N; Ahmed Asifa ; Ishaq Mohammad
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biochem., Aga Khan Univ., Karachi**Pakistan
JOURNAL: Experimental & Molecular Medicine 29 (1):p25-30 1997
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

coli B mutant strain AC70R1 ADP-glucose synthase [EC 2.7.7.2.7] by reduction with NaBH4. Two distinct lysine residues can be modified by the allosteric activator pyridoxal-P. Incorporation of [3H]pyridoxal-P in the presence of substrate ADP-glucose + MgCl2 prevents pyridoxylation of an ADP-glucose-protected site and allows modification of the allosteric activator site. Incorporation of [3H]pyridoxal-P in the presence of the allosteric effector, 1,6-hexanediol-P2, protects against pyridoxylation of the allosteric activator site and allows modification of the ADP-glucose-protected site. The activator site CNBr [3H]pyridoxyl-P peptide was purified to homogeneity in the presence of urea by Sephadex G-50 and CM-cellulose chromatography. The peptide consists of 59 residues, with a MW of 6750. The NH2-terminal of the peptide has a 16-residue sequence overlap with the previously determined NH2-terminal sequence of the native enzyme. The activator site pyridoxyl-P lysine is identified as residue 38 of the native enzyme's NH2 terminus. The ADP-glucose-protected site CNBr [3H]pyridoxyl peptide was purified to homogeneity by Sephadex G-50 and DEAE-cellulose chromatography. The peptide consists of 21 residues, with a MW of 2460. The sequence of this peptide was elucidated.

CONCEPT CODES:
10806 Enzymes-Chemical and Physical
10808 Enzymes-Physiological Studies
13018 Metabolism-Water-Soluble Vitamins
31000 Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria
06504 Radiation-Radiation and Isotope Techniques
10054 Biochemical Methods-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
10060 Biochemical Studies-General
10062 Biochemical Studies-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
10063 Biochemical Studies-Vitamins
10064 Biochemical Studies-Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids
10068 Biochemical Studies-Carbohydrates
10069 Biochemical Studies-Minerals
10504 Biophysics-General Biophysical Techniques
10506 Biophysics-Molecular Properties and Macromolecules
10804 Enzymes-Methods
12100 Movement (1971- )
32000 Microbiological Apparatus, Methods and Media
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
04810 Enterobacteriaceae (1979- )
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA):
Microorganisms
Bacteria

25/9/23 (Item 23 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


02160870 BIOSIS NO.: 000064003378
METABOLISM OF N NITROSO HEXA METHYLENEIMINE TO GIVE 1 6 HEXANEDIOL BOUND TO RAT LIVER NUCLEIC-ACIDS
AUTHOR: ROSS A E; MIRVISH S S
JOURNAL: J NATL CANCER INST 58 (3). 1977 651-655. 1977
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of the National Cancer Institute
CODEN: JNCIA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT: Rats were gavaged with the liver carcinogen N-nitrosohexamethyleneimine labeled with 3H or 14C and killed 16 h later. Liver RNA and DNA were isolated and hydrolyzed with 1 M HCl at

100.degree. C. Chromatography of the 3H-labeled RNA hydrolysate on a cation exchange resin (NH4+ form), with water elution, separated 5 radioactive peaks, with peak E containing 27% of the bound 3H. There were no radioactive peaks in the 7-substituted guanine region. Hydrolysis of 3H-labeled DNA gave a similar profile, but E contained only 5% of the 3H. The major component of E was identified as 1,6-hexanediol by its behavior and/or that of its benzoate derivative on cation exchange, anion exchange chromatography, TLC and GLC, and recrystallization of a mixture of the E and diol benzoates to constant specific radioactivity.

DESCRIPTORS: CARCINOGEN RNA DNA BINDING CATION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY ANION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY THIN LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY GAS LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY
CONCEPT CODES:
13002 Metabolism-General Metabolism; Metabolic Pathways
13014 Metabolism-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
14004 Digestive System-Physiology and Biochemistry
14006 Digestive System-Pathology
22501 Toxicology-General; Methods and Experimental
24006 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Biochemistry
24007 Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents-Carcinogens and Carcinogenesis
06504 Radiation-Radiation and Isotope Techniques
10050 Biochemical Methods-General
10052 Biochemical Methods-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
10060 Biochemical Studies-General
10062 Biochemical Studies-Nucleic Acids, Purines and Pyrimidines
10504 Biophysics-General Biophysical Techniques
10506 Biophysics-Molecular Properties and Macromolecules
10618 External Effects-Temperature as a Primary Variable-Hot (1971- )
12100 Movement (1971- )
12510 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Necrosis (1971- )
22100 Routes of Immunization, Infection and Therapy
23001 Temperature: Its Measurement, Effects and Regulation-General Measurement and Methods
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86375 Muridae
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA):
Animals
Chordates
Vertebrates
Nonhuman Vertebrates
Mammals
Nonhuman Mammals
Rodents

25/9/24 (Item 24 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)


01347989 BIOSIS NO.: 000010088233
PURIFICATION OF ESCHERICHIA-COLI ADP GLUCOSE PYRO PHOSPHORYLASE BY AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY
AUTHOR: HAUGEN T; ISHAQUE A; CHATTERJEE A K; PREISS J
JOURNAL: FEBS (FED EUR BIOCHEM SOC) LETT 42 (2). 1974 205-208 1974
CODEN: FEBLA
RECORD TYPE: Citation
DESCRIPTORS: 1 6 HEXANEDIOL DI PHOSPHATE SEPHAROSE COLUMN
CONCEPT CODES:
10804 Enzymes-Methods
31000 Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria

sauce might be adulterated with vegetable protein hydrolysate, These results were inconsistent with the labeling of "100% fermented soy sauce" on the packages.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: soy sauce ; levulinic acid ; direct injection ; gas chromatography ; quantitive analysis
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): ANTIFERTILITY COMPOUNDS; U-5897
Cited References:
*CHIN NATL STAND, 1983, TEST METH SOY SAUC L
CERBULIS J, 1984, V32, P474, J AGR FOOD CHEM
CHAN HSL, 1997, V29, P65, CYTOMETRY
CHANG YL, 1996, V7, P251, BIOINDUSTRY
CHANPALAY V, 1989, V1, P19, J NEURAL TRANSM
CHASE D, 1989, V68, P67, FOOD PROCESS
CHOONG YM, 1997, V35, P26, J CHINESE AGR CHEM S
ERICAAON RJ, 1970, V21, P267, J REPOD FERT
ERICSSON RJ, 1970, V21, P263, J REPROD FERTIL
HO CD, 1987, V2, P17, FOOD IND
JONES AR, 1978, V23, P1625, LIFE SCI
KIRTON KT, 1970, V21, P275, J REPROD FERTIL
LEE MH, 1993, V31, P130, J CHINESE AGR CHEM S
LEE MH, 1998, V36, P123, J CHINESE AGR CHEM S
LEE MH, 1990, PB1, STUDIES APPL HAP HVP
LEE MH, 1989, P113, 17 ANN M CHIN I FOOD
LEONARD RH, 1956, V48, P1331, IND ENG CHEM
MORRIS ID, 1980, V32, P35, J PHARM PHARMACOL
PLANTINGA WJ, 1991, V555, P311, J CHROMATOGR
RILLAER WV, 1989, V188, P343, Z LEVENSM UNTERS FOR
WANG ML, 1995, V33, P114, J CHINESE AGR CHEM S
WANG ST, 1997, V35, P595, J POLYM SCI POL CHEM
WHILLING WL, 1965, V37, P1420, ANAL CHEM
YEH SL, 1984, P1, 330 FOOD IND RES DEV

25/9/29 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci


07638011 Genuine Article#: 190ML Number of References: 23
Title: Fast and simple purification of chemically modified hammerhead ribozymes using a lipophilic capture tag
Author(s): Sproat BS (REPRINT) ; Rupp T; Menhardt N; Keane D; Beijer B
Corporate Source: EUROPEAN MOL BIOL LAB,MEYERHOFSTR 1/D-69117 HEIDELBERG//GERMANY/ (REPRINT); INNOVIR GMBH,/D-37124 ROSDORF//GERMANY/
Journal: NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, 1999, V27, N8 (APR 15), P1950-1955
ISSN: 0305-1048 Publication date: 19990415
Publisher: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, GREAT CLARENDON ST, OXFORD OX2 6DP, ENGLAND
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: GERMANY
Subfile: CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences
Journal Subject Category: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
Abstract: A new type of S-lipophilic capture tag is described, enabling the facile reverse phase HPLC purification of chemically modified hammerhead ribozymes (oligozymes) whilst still carrying the 2'-O-tert.-butyldimethylsilyl protection of the essential riboses, In its most convenient form, the capture tag consists of a simple diol, such as hexan-1,6-diol, which at one end is attached via a silyl residue to a highly lipophilic entity such as tocopherol (vitamin E) or cholesterol, and the other end is functionalized as a phosphoramidite, This lipophilic capture tag is added as the last residue in the solid-phase synthesis of chemically modified hammerhead ribozymes, Cleavage from the support and release of all protecting groups except for the silyl groups is achieved with ethanolamine/ethanol. The crude

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25/9/41 (Item 17 from file: 34)


03699812 Genuine Article#: PY387 Number of References: 17
Title: EXPERIMENTAL-DETERMINATION OF SEQUENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF HARD SEGMENTS IN POLYESTER POLYURETHANES
Author(s): BARREIRO MF; DIAS RCS; COSTA MRN
Corporate Source: UNIV OPORTO,FAC ENGN,SEPARAT & REACT ENGN LAB,RUA BRAGAS/P-4099 OPORTO//PORTUGAL/; UNIV OPORTO,FAC ENGN,SEPARAT & REACT ENGN LAB/P-4099 OPORTO//PORTUGAL/
Journal: MACROMOLECULES, 1994, V27, N26 (DEC 19), P7650-7653
ISSN: 0024-9297
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: PORTUGAL
Subfile: SciSearch; CC PHYS--Current Contents, Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences
Journal Subject Category: POLYMER SCIENCE
Abstract: A new analytical procedure based on selective acid hydrolysis was developed to measure the chain length distribution of hard segments(HSCLD) of polyester-polyurethanes. It was tested with polymers made from 4,4'-methylenebis(phenyl isocyanate), 1,6-hexanediol, and alpha,omega-dihydroxypoly-(hexamethylene adipate) with number-average molecular weight 2200. Heating samples with 0.25 M HCl solution in dimethyl sulfoxide with 8.2% water for 36 h leads to nearly complete hydrolysis of the ester groups, leaving the urethanes largely unaffected. The resulting mixture of oligomers can be analyzed by size exclusion chromatography, using dimethylformamide at room temperature as the solvent. Experimentally measured HSCLDs were most often very different from those theoretically predicted for homogeneous reaction.
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: MONTE-CARLO SIMULATION; PREMATURE PHASE-SEPARATION; BLOCK COPOLYMERS; POLYMERIZATION; MODEL

separate chiral compounds. The polyurethanes derived from (1S,3S)-diphenylpropanediol and aliphatic diisocyanates resolved several pairs of enantiomers of 2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl derivatives, while those from aromatic diisocyanates showed only poor chiral recognition abilities. The wide angle X-ray diffraction studies revealed that the chiral recognition abilities were dependent on crystallinity of the polymers.
Descriptors--Author Keywords: OPTICALLY ACTIVE POLYURETHANES ; POLYADDITIONS ; CHIRAL 1,3-DIOLS ; CHIRAL RECOGNITION ABILITIES ; OPTICAL RESOLUTION ; CHIRAL STATIONARY PHASE
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: HOST-GUEST COMPLEXATION; CHROMATOGRAPHIC RESOLUTION; SILICA-GEL; COUMARIN DIMER; HPLC; ENANTIOMERS; POLYAMIDES; COMPONENT; ACID
Research Fronts: 91-0645 001 (CHIRAL STATIONARY PHASES; BETA-CYCLODEXTRIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID-CHROMATOGRAPHY COLUMN; ENANTIOMER SEPARATION)
91-3368 001 (ASYMMETRIC HYDROGENATION; RUTHENIUM(II) COMPLEXES; CHIRAL INDUCTION)
91-4364 001 (CHIRAL HIGH-PERFORMANCE LIQUID-CHROMATOGRAPHIC STATIONARY PHASES; HALOALDEHYDE POLYMERS; DIRECT SEPARATION; METOPROLOL ENANTIOMERS)
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? ds

| Set | Items | Description |
|---|---|---|
| S1 | 29 | "REVERSE PHASE" AND CHROMATOGRAPHY |
| S2 | 0 | "REVERSE PHASE LIQUID" |
| S3 | 32 | "REVERSE PHASE" |
| S4 | 656 | RPLC OR RP-LC OR "RP LC" |
| S5 | 796 | RPHPLC OR RP-HPLC OR "RP HPLC" |
| S6 | 1474 | S3 OR S4 OR S5 |
| S7 | 5289 | HGH OR GHA OR "HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE" OR "HUMAN GH" OR "GROWTH HORMONE ANAGONIST" OR GHA |
| S8 | 1 | "1,5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE-DIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANEDIOL" OR "1, 5 PENTANE-DIOL" |
| S9 | 0 | "1, 5 PENTANE DIOL" OR "1,5 PENTANE DIOL" |
| S10 | 0 | "1,6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE DIOL" OR "1,6 HEXANE-DIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANEDIOL" OR "1, 6 HEXANE-DIOL" |
| S11 | 0 | "1,7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1,7 HEPTANE DIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANEDIOL" OR "1, 7 HEPTANE DIOL" |
| S12 | 1257 | PENTANEDIOL? OR "PENTANE DIOL" OR HEXANEDIOL? OR "HEXANE DIOL" OR HEPTANEDIOL? OR "HEPTANE DIOL" |
| S13 | 78461 | ENKEPHALIN? OR SOMATOSTATIN? OR SOMATOTROPIN? |
| S14 | 83407 | S7 OR S13 |
| S15 | 11 | S6 AND S14 |
| S16 | 0 | S6 AND S12 |

S17 89 S12 AND CHROMATOGRAPHY?
S18 0 S17 AND S14
S19 16 S17 AND (PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE? OR POLYPEPTIDE?)
S20 23817834 PY<=2001
S21 16 S19 AND S20
S22 0 SS S17 AND (PURIFY? OR PURIFYING? OR PURIFICATION? OR SEPARATE? OR SEPARATION? OR SEPARATING? OR ISOLATE? OR ISOLATION?)
S23 41 S17 AND (PURIFY? OR PURIFYING? OR PURIFICATION? OR SEPARATE? OR SEPARATION? OR SEPARATING? OR ISOLATE? OR ISOLATION?)
S24 39 S20 AND S23
S25 47 S24 OR S21

Connecting via Winsock to Dialog

Logging in to Dialog

Trying 31060000009999...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES
PLEASE LOGON:
********
ENTER PASSWORD:
********
Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 02.17.00D

Last logoff: 07jul03 16:04:05
Logon file405 09jul03 09:06:12
*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***
***
--File 654 - US published applications from March 15, 2001 to the present are now online. Please see HELP NEWS 654 for details.

***
--File 581 - The 2003 annual reload of Population Demographics is complete. Please see Help News581 for details.

***
--File 156 - The 2003 annual reload of ToxFile is complete. Please see HELP NEWS156 for details.

***
--File 990 - NewsRoom now contains February 2003 to current records.
File 992 - NewsRoom 2003 archive has been newly created and contains records from January 2003. The oldest months's records roll out of File 990 and into File 992 on the first weekend of each month.
To search all 2003 records BEGIN 990, 992, or B NEWS2003, a new OneSearch category.
***
--Connect Time joins DialUnits as pricing options on Dialog.
See HELP CONNECT for information.
***
***
--SourceOne patents are now delivered to your email inbox as PDF replacing TIFF delivery. See HELP SOURCE1 for more

information.
***
--Important news for public and academic
libraries. See HELP LIBRARY for more information.
***
--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
See HELP FREELANCE for more information
***
NEW FILES RELEASED
***World News Connection (File 985)
***Dialog NewsRoom - 2003 Archive (File 992)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Czech Republic (File 680)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Hungary (File 681)
***TRADEMARKSCAN-Poland (File 682)
***
UPDATING RESUMED
***
RELOADED
***Population Demographics -(File 581)
***CLAIMS Citation (Files 220-222)

REMOVED
***

>>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
>>> of new databases, price changes, etc. <<<
****
* * * * See HELP NEWS 225 for information on new search prefixes
and display codes

*** ***

SYSTEM:HOME
Cost is in DialUnits
Menu System II: D2 version 1.7.9 term=ASCII
*** DIALOG HOMEBASE(SM) Main Menu ***

Information:
1. Announcements (new files, reloads, etc.)
2. Database, Rates, & Command Descriptions
3. Help in Choosing Databases for Your Topic
4. Customer Services (telephone assistance, training, seminars, etc.)
5. Product Descriptions

Connections:
6. DIALOG(R) Document Delivery

7. Data Star(R)

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/H = Help /L = Logoff /NOMENU = Command Mode

Enter an option number to view information or to connect to an online service. Enter a BEGIN command plus a file number to search a database (e.g., B1 for ERIC).
? b 410

09jul03 09:06:12 User268147 Session D105.1
$0.00 0.153 DialUnits FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost FileHomeBase
$0.00 Estimated cost this search
$0.00 Estimated total session cost 0.153 DialUnits

File 410:Chronolog(R) 1981-2003/Aug
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Set Items Description
--- ----- -----------
? set hi %%%;set hi %%%
HILIGHT set on as "
HILIGHT set on as "
? b 5, 34, 155, 172
09jul03 09:06:20 User268147 Session D105.2
$0.00 0.073 DialUnits File410
$0.00 Estimated cost File410
$0.03 TELNET
$0.03 Estimated cost this search
$0.03 Estimated total session cost 0.226 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Jun W5
(c) 2003 BIOSIS
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W5
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Jun W5
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.
*File 155: Medline has been reloaded and accession numbers have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 155.
File 172:EMBASE Alert 2003/Jul W1
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Set Items Description
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Set Items Description
S1 546 DIOL? AND (STABILIZE? OR STABILIZATION? OR STABILIZING? OR STABILITY?) AND (PROTEIN? OR PEPTIDE? OR POLYPEPTIDE?)
S2 68 S1 AND CHROMATOGRAPHY
S3 35363814 PY<=2001
S4 58 S2 AND S3
S5 0 S4 AND (RP OR RPLC OR RPHPLC OR "REVERSE PHASE" OR RP-LC OR RP-HPLC)
S6 14 S4 AND (LC OR HPLC)

Connecting via Winsock to Dialog

Logging in to Dialog

Trying 31060000009999...Open

DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES
PLEASE LOGON:
********
ENTER PASSWORD:
********
Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 02.17.00D

Reconnected in file OS 09jul03 12:19:17
* * * * See HELP NEWS 225 for information on new search prefixes and display codes

*** ***

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Jul W1
(c) 2003 BIOSIS
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W5
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Jun W5
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.
*File 155: Medline has been reloaded and accession numbers have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 155.
File 172:EMBASE Alert 2003/Jul W1
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Set Items Description
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Cost is in DialUnits
? b 410
09jul03 12:19:18 User268147 Session D106.4
$0.15 0.026 DialUnits File5
$0.15 Estimated cost File5
$0.48 0.026 DialUnits File34
$0.48 Estimated cost File34
$0.08 0.026 DialUnits File155
$0.08 Estimated cost File155
$0.24 0.026 DialUnits File172
$0.24 Estimated cost File172
OneSearch, 4 files, 0.104 DialUnits FileOS
$0.95 Estimated cost this search
$0.95 Estimated total session cost 0.104 DialUnits

File 410:Chronolog(R) 1981-2003/Aug
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Set Items Description
--- ----- -----------
? set hi %%%;set hi %%%
HILIGHT set on as "
HILIGHT set on as "
? b 5, 34, 155, 172

09jul03 12:19:23 User268147 Session D106.5
$0.00 0.076 DialUnits File410
$0.00 Estimated cost File410
$0.01 TELNET
$0.01 Estimated cost this search
$0.96 Estimated total session cost 0.179 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Jul W1
(c) 2003 BIOSIS
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W5
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Jun W5
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp.
*File 155: Medline has been reloaded and accession numbers have changed. Please see HELP NEWS 155.
File 172:EMBASE Alert 2003/Jul W1
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Set Items Description
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? e au=hauser terry

Ref Items Index-term
E1 2 AU=HAUSER T.H.
E2 7 AU=HAUSER TA
E3 1 *AU=HAUSER TERRY
E4 1 AU=HAUSER TERRY A
E5 3 AU=HAUSER TH
E6 5 AU=HAUSER THOMAS
E7 6 AU=HAUSER THOMAS H
E8 2 AU=HAUSER THOMAS WILHELM
E9 1 AU=HAUSER THURE
E10 11 AU=HAUSER THURE P
E11 1 AU=HAUSER THURE PAVLO
E12 7 AU=HAUSER TILL-KARSTEN

Enter P or PAGE for more
? s e2 or e3 or e4
7 AU=HAUSER TA
1 AU=HAUSER TERRY
1 AU=HAUSER TERRY A
S1 9 AU='HAUSER TA' OR AU='HAUSER TERRY' OR AU='HAUSER TERRY A'
? e au=hayenga kirk

Ref Items Index-term
E1 15 AU=HAYENGA K
E2 8 AU=HAYENGA K J
E3 1 *AU=HAYENGA KIRK
E4 3 AU=HAYENGA KIRK J
E5 5 AU=HAYENGA KIRK JAMES
E6 4 AU=HAYENGA KJ
E7 4 AU=HAYENGA M
E8 3 AU=HAYENGA M L
E9 5 AU=HAYENGA ML
E10 1 AU=HAYENGA P
E11 1 AU=HAYENGA S
E12 1 AU=HAYENGA S K

Enter P or PAGE for more
? s e1 or e2 or e3 or e4 or e5 or e6

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        15  AU=HAYENGA K
         8  AU=HAYENGA K J
         1  AU=HAYENGA KIRK
         3  AU=HAYENGA KIRK J
         5  AU=HAYENGA KIRK JAMES
         4  AU=HAYENGA KJ
   S2    36  AU='HAYENGA K' OR AU='HAYENGA K J' OR AU='HAYENGA KIRK'
           OR AU='HAYENGA KIRK J' OR AU='HAYENGA KIRK JAMES' OR
           AU='HAYENGA KJ'
? s s1 or s2
         9  S1
        36  S2
   S3    45  S1 OR S2
? s py<=2001
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
   S435364121  PY<=2001
? s s3 and s4
        45  S3
  35364121  S4
   S5    41  S3 AND S4
? s s5 and (chromatography? or chromatographic? or "reverse phase" or rp or relc or rphplc)
        41  S5
    873414  CHROMATOGRAPHY?
    168664  CHROMATOGRAPHIC?
        32  REVERSE PHASE
     31532  RP
        96  RELC
       273  RPHPLC
   S6     3  S5 AND (CHROMATOGRAPHY? OR CHROMATOGRAPHIC? OR "REVERSE
           PHASE" OR RP OR RELC OR RPHPLC)
? s s5 and (CHROMATOGRAPHY? OR CHROMATOGRAPHIC? OR "REVERSE PHASE" OR RP OR RpC OR
RPHPLC)
        41  S5
    873414  CHROMATOGRAPHY?
    168664  CHROMATOGRAPHIC?
        32  REVERSE PHASE
     31532  RP
      1624  RPC
       273  RPHPLC
   S7     3  S5 AND (CHROMATOGRAPHY? OR CHROMATOGRAPHIC? OR "REVERSE
           PHASE" OR RP OR RPC OR RPHPLC)
? type s7/full/all

 7/9/1    (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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Set    Items  Description
S1         9  AU='HAUSER TA' OR AU='HAUSER TERRY' OR AU='HAUSER TERRY A'
S2        36  AU='HAYENGA K' OR AU='HAYENGA K J' OR AU='HAYENGA KIRK' OR
        AU='HAYENGA KIRK J' OR AU='HAYENGA KIRK JAMES' OR AU='HAYENGA
        KJ'
S3        45  S1 OR S2
S4  35364121  PY<=2001
S5        41  S3 AND S4
S6         3  S5 AND (CHROMATOGRAPHY? OR CHROMATOGRAPHIC? OR "REVERSE PH-
        ASE" OR RP OR RELC OR RPHPLC)
S7         3  S5 AND (CHROMATOGRAPHY? OR CHROMATOGRAPHIC? OR "REVERSE PH-
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ASE" OR RP OR RPC OR RPHPLC)